

# **JEWISH OBSERVER** AND **MIDDLE EAST REVIEW**

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**MORE EXCITING THAN LAVON**  
**ISRAEL DISCOVERS HER PAST**

— PAGE 6



## JEWISH OBSERVER &amp; MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL:

100 Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4  
FLEET STREET 3349

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PARTIES  
OR PRINCIPLES

It has become fashionable for politicians to display either contempt or impatience with those who insist that even in politics it is essential to stick to one's principles, although this may not bring any immediate rewards. It is worth while restating this political truism at the outset of what looks like being a somewhat confusing election campaign in Israel. For the traditional party alignments and issues are being replaced by new ones, as is so well illustrated by our correspondent's report of the Herut conference.

For what has so far not been generally understood—and least of all by the Progressive Party leadership in Israel—is that by raising the two slogans of “liberalism” and “democracy,” the opposition to Mapai and Ben-Gurion has introduced an entirely new factor into the election. The Progressives may not see it that way, but the General Zionists do, and so do Beigin, Mapam and Ahdut Avoda. For their campaign—to which the Progressives have attached themselves—is no longer designed simply to gain more votes within the framework of Israel's democratic system. It goes much further. The opposition campaign, this time, is in fact a challenge to the whole “system” which has taken shape under Mapai's domination during the last thirty years.

\* \* \*

Now it would be foolish and wrong to suggest that everything that Mapai had done during its long period of domination has been wise, or good or does not need to be improved, abolished or reformed, and we would be the last to advance such an argument. But it is much more foolish and wrong to argue that everything that Mapai has done has been bad, and that it has imposed an undemocratic dictatorship on the country which has to be completely broken and replaced by a new system.

Some years ago, Mr. Ben-Gurion pointed to one of the basic difficulties of the electoral system which the United Nations had imposed on Israel. Under the prevailing system it was always possible to get a majority to oppose the government, or to prevent some action, but without

Mapai it would be impossible to get a stable majority for a government and for a programme of action. And this is as true today, as it was then. The only possible *alternative* to Mapai is one which covers the entire gamut to the right of centre—and even that would not command a majority against the combined labour front of Mapai, Mapam and Ahdut Avoda.

Therefore what has happened is that the concept of a *liberal* alternative to a Mapai-dominated coalition is in effect a misleading illusion; what is a reality is the possibility of a right-wing alternative to a Mapai government in which the liberals would be invited to participate, but in which they would be unlikely to play a decisive role. But even this possibility is a fairly remote one at this stage. So what are we left with? What does the new Liberal Party stand for and what is it likely to achieve?

There has been a good deal of confusion about this. The formation of the new Liberal Party has been welcomed by supporters and opponents as a consolidation of Israeli politics, as a welcome concentration of the forces opposed to Mapai. But to look at Israeli politics as if we were living in the hey-day of the nineteenth century, where party politics were a nicely balanced game of “in and out,” is to misread completely the conditions under which Israel has to learn to live in the second half of the twentieth century. These are conditioned not only by the continued active hostility of her neighbours—a threat which may yet increase before it finally passes—but also by her own economic and social needs.

\* \* \*

In the course of the struggle for independence, Palestinian Jewry and the Zionist movement, and then the Israelis, fashioned a number of powerful and effective instruments for this purpose. The Histadrut was one. The Jewish Agency was another. The Israeli Defence Forces were a decisive third. And the planned development of the country an essential fourth.

Can we really say that any of these four failed Israel in her hour of need? Can it really be claimed that this “system” which has served Israel so well should be broken and the experienced control of Israel's defence forces replaced by politicians, and the energetic initiative which the Histadrut has contributed (and to which its new head refers in his interview on page 10), abandoned—and last, but not least, that the pilot should be dropped and a new one put in his place? But who?

Under the conditions of Israeli politics today, we have no need for political pendulums. What we do need is an alliance of all constructive elements in the country and outside—and that includes labour and includes the progressives, and it includes everyone else who is prepared to accept this formula as a basis for government. But it does not include those who wish to undermine this work with false cries of liberalism and democracy.



# MIDDLE EAST

## COLLUSION IN AMMAN

### WHY NASSER AND HUSSEIN PLANNED THEIR RECONCILIATION

from Robert Gee, our special Middle East correspondent

Last weekend Amman celebrated. Thousands of young people carrying pictures of Hussein and Nasser (where did they come from so quickly?) demonstrated in the streets because President Nasser had sent a friendly and encouraging reply to King Hussein's letter. That six weeks had gone by in silence between the passage of Hussein's invitation and Nasser's answer seemed to have gone unnoticed.

But these were significant, not idle weeks. Much happened during March and it resulted last week in something which comes very close to being a silent coup by President Nasser. For much is becoming clear now that seemed puzzling only a few days ago.

In the first place, the initiative for the reconciliation did not come from Hussein, but from Nasser. He made a series of proposals to Hussein early in February. What they were we do not know. Hussein reported them only to his innermost circle, but they evidently tempted him very much.

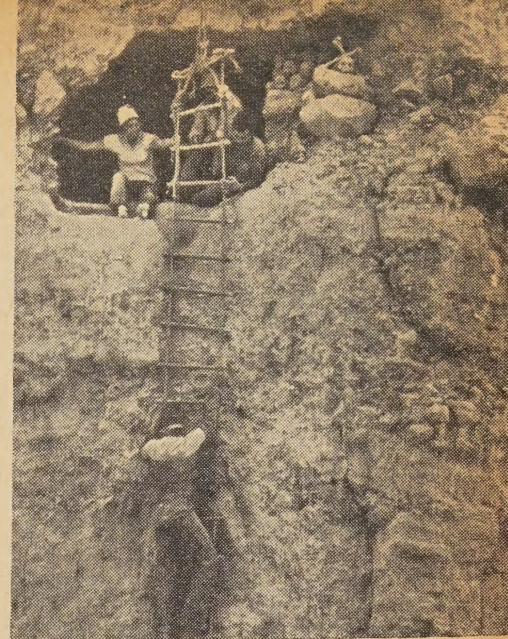
**Overlooking past discords:** The next move was for Hussein to write to Nasser

on the occasion of the Fast of Ramadan and suggest that they bury the hatchet and make a fresh start. They would both overlook past discords, including the detail that they had both tried to have each other assassinated only a few weeks earlier. We must assume that they had good reasons for this loss of memory.

The letter was sent and then nothing more was heard about it. But secret envoys between Nasser and Hussein began to pass messages to and fro. The normal diplomatic or military channels were carefully avoided.

Then suddenly in the last week of March came a report from Amman that the Minister of Defence, Akef el Fayez, had resigned. And before there was any explanation, it became known that same afternoon that five senior army officers had been dismissed by the King.

**Beduin unrest:** All had been closely connected with the cleaning up of the Nasser agents in Jordan. Then there came reports of more dismissals, including that of the Chief of Staff, and of unrest in the Beduin regiments. All the dismissed officers and the Defence



ISRAELI DEFENCES—OLD AND NEW  
A warning from the past—  
Aharoni discovers Bar-Kochba's cave  
(story page 6)

Minister had come from the tribal units in the Jordan Army and had provided Hussein with his most constant support against his opponents.

They could not understand what was happening at the Court. And then on Friday, President Nasser's agreed answer to Hussein was made public in Cairo.

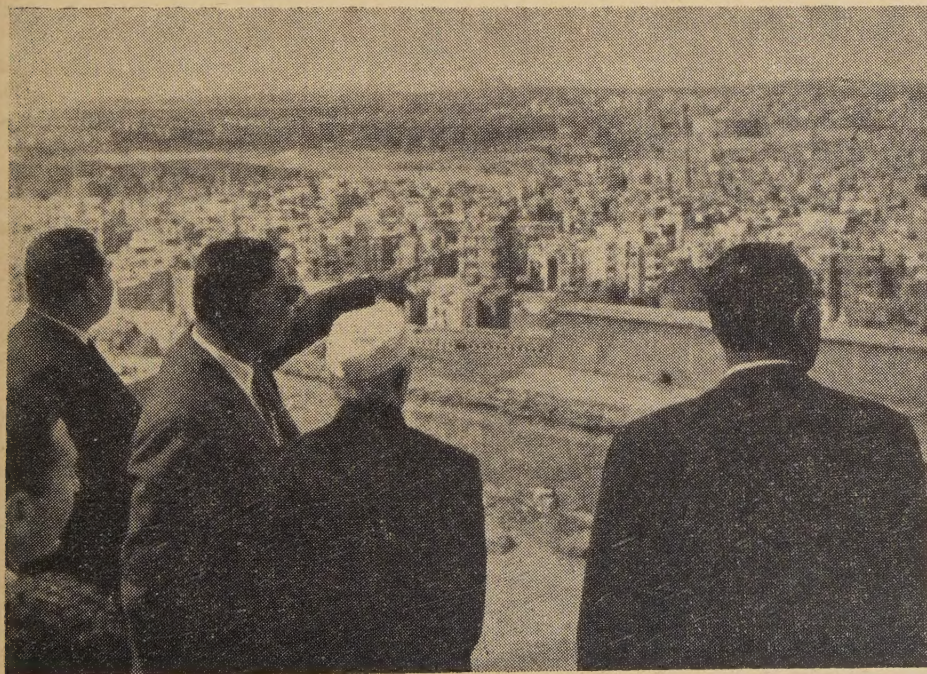
It was without question the most accomplished state paper that President Nasser and his advisers had composed for a long time. It was stylishly written, brilliantly argued and politically important. And, most significantly, it was agreed to by Hussein before it was sent to him.

**Palestine question first:** The letter sets out in terms of comparative moderation (except where Israel and the imperialists are concerned) a policy to which Hussein can subscribe. It eschews intervention in the internal affairs of other countries but stresses that the Palestine question must come before all others.

Nasser explains that he is now spending £130 million on his defence budget (the actual figure in the last published budget was £75 million) and that he is spending £2,000 million on development and education during the next five years so that he should be able "to face Israel successfully."

Israel, he tells Hussein, is the evil which has to be uprooted, and must be placed in the forefront of all Arab relationships. It must also concern the internal policy of every Arab state in their effort "to rectify the 1948 crime."

**Releasing pro-Nasserists:** Hussein, as is now known, had agreed to the terms of this letter, and also to much more. He has agreed to free elections, to the release of the pro-Nasser former Premier



BEYOND CAIRO—"THE EVIL THAT MUST BE UPROOTED"  
Nasser explains his programme



Nabulsi and to the release of many of the political detainees — mostly pro-Nasserists.

But what is Hussein to get in return for this political somersault? No one here believes that either Nasser or Hussein would be so rash as to make or accept promises made at Israel's expense. That is, for the time being, the camouflage.

Nothing positive is known, but it is believed in those Arab circles in Beirut who usually have a pretty good idea of what is going on, that Nasser has offered Hussein Kassem's head and the Iraqi crown.

**New face in Baghdad?** Reports from Baghdad have evidently convinced Nasser and Hussein that Kassem cannot last much longer and that the prospect of succession is once more open. And Nasser would much rather have the devil he knows on the throne in Baghdad, than the unknown communist or militarist who might become another rival on the Tigris.

It is a strange story, and some parts of it are still hidden from us, but it is the real story. No wonder Kassem and his friends are already accusing Hussein of having sold out.

## KASSEM OPPOSITION NATIONWIDE

### NASSERISTS, COMMUNISTS AND NATIONALISTS JOIN HANDS

*from our own correspondent*

#### Baghdad :

The latest stupidity of the Government in putting a 20 per cent tax on petrol, after steeply increasing the tax on cigarettes and tobacco, has come as a heaven-sent opportunity to Kassem's opponents.

The battle has now started, despite the

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BEIGIN  
*A hand for Krinizi*

harsh military régime of al-Abdi. His appeals to the public to give up its arms, and to denounce those who do not do so, have become something of a joke. I know hardly anyone here who is not determined to keep his weapon.

This has been, of course, something much more than a taxi strike in Baghdad. Before the regime knew what had hit it, there was a sudden and quite inexplicable national upsurge.

**Nasserist fifth column:** It happened at the same time in Mosul, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Kerbela, Hilla, Basra, Amara and in many smaller towns. Of course, once the wave of discontent was under way, there were plenty of elements at hand to exploit it: the communists in the south and the Baathists in Baghdad.

But one cannot blame the communists for this outbreak, or for that matter the Baathists or the direct agents of Nasser — the Baghdad taxi drivers are a kind of Nasserist fifth column. It was Kassem who gave them the opportunity, and they made the most of it.

The losses in burnt vehicles during the last week must be colossal: private cars and especially government lorries, which were used as barricades in Baghdad and the other towns. There were open battles in the main streets in broad daylight — especially in Baghdad.

**Shooting at sight:** At night, with the curfew, it has been really sinister, with troops on patrol and with orders to shoot at sight at anyone caught out of doors. You do not ask for curfew passes under these conditions.

## POLITICS

### HERUT IN KID GLOVES

#### BEIGIN PLAYS THE LIBERAL

*from our own correspondent*

#### Tel Aviv :

Herut made a quick switch from the Passover Seder to the Party Conference which opened in the Mann Auditorium on Sunday night. It has been an unusually eagerly awaited occasion because it was known that the Movement's leader (it does not consider itself a mere "party") would have something to say about the new liberal merger.

Some six hundred delegates from some 160 branches, and a large number of visitors, were treated to an immediate surprise. Gone from the hall was the customary ceremonial. There were no uniform shirts, no jack-boots (they lost Herut many votes in the last election), no flags, no trumpets and no marching.

Instead we were treated to a masterly display by that consummate liberal politician, Menachem Beigin. He spoke with dulcet reason and calculated restraint. But Beigin is no fool. He knows that putting on the moderate act would by itself carry little weight. He had to produce something more. And he did.

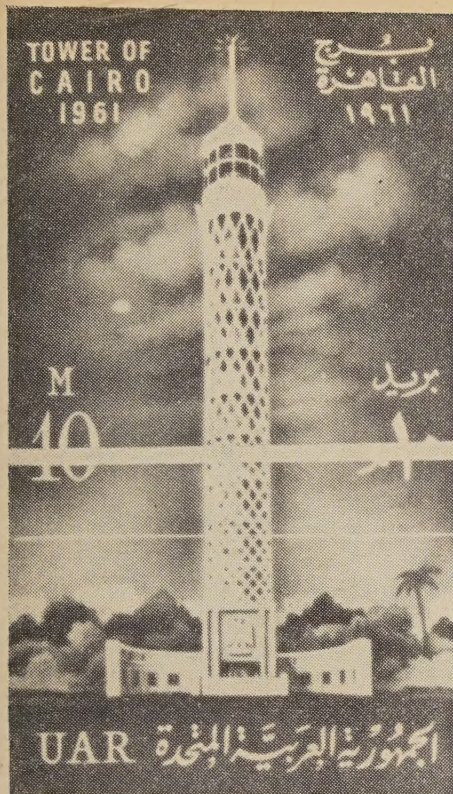
**Friendship for rivals:** He began by outlining his party programme, almost point for point that of the Liberals. But then he sprung his surprise. They would go along with everybody, he exclaimed, even with their old rivals. The only people they would have no truck with were the "defeatists."

It was not very clear whom he meant. Beigin wanted it that way. But he clearly had some foreknowledge of the message the General Zionist Mayor of Ramat Gan, one of the most influential of the General Zionist "backroom boys", would be bringing to the conference the following day. For on Monday, Mayor Krinizi told the Herut delegates:

"I twice tried to merge my party with yours and failed. I hope that the third attempt will succeed, and that the merger of the Liberal and Herut parties will lead to an alternative government."

It was evidently Krinizi's broad hint that was uppermost in Beigin's mind when he made his oblique offer, even though some observers suggested that he was saying that he was prepared to ally himself even with Mapai in order to resist a





TEST FOR THE LIBERALS  
Beigin poses Nasserism

too liberal foreign policy. But that did not make sense when one looked at the programme he had just outlined. What, then, did Beigin mean?

It looked as if he were addressing the General Zionists and the majority group of the Progressives. If they wanted to become an alternative to Mapai, and not merely a slightly inflated coalition partner, then they would have to make up their minds.

**Goldmann as Foreign Minister?** There was no room, Beigin said in effect, for the real liberals and for Herut in the same Party. If Serlin and his friends among the General Zionists wanted a broad alliance which embraced Herut, then they would have to rid themselves of the "defeatists" in the party.

Although Beigin spelled out no names, it was not difficult to guess whom he had in mind: above all Nahum Goldmann who has been much mentioned in the press here during the Passover week-end. Every kind of report and rumour about Goldmann's intention has been circulating. The one which received most attention was that Goldmann would be prepared to enter a coalition Government representing the Liberals, but only as Foreign Minister.

Anyone who has spoken to Beigin lately must realise what he was telling his audience on Sunday. He is too ex-

perienced a political campaigner to believe in a Liberal Party which would take in Goldmann at one end and Beigin at the other. But Beigin is determined, as he has told his colleagues, to get the Liberal Front against Mapai. He wants no competition for the leadership, however, and he does not want Goldmann.

**Apples of discord:** He has therefore proclaimed a programme which matches that of the Liberal Party on every count except on foreign policy, where it diverges from the old Progressive Party line and comes close to the old General Zionist Party line. One need not elaborate therefore on the apples of discord which Beigin tossed into the new liberal camp; one need only watch for the consequences.

Goldmann is due here on the 15th of this month. The Merger Conference has been postponed until April 25, but meanwhile Beigin has run off with most of its clothes.

Mapam's attempt to form a joint electoral list with Ahdut Avoda has been turned down because the Ahdut Avoda leaders are convinced that running with Mapam would be more of a liability than an asset to their chances. They are still hoping that Lavon may yet turn to them and join their list for the Knesset.

## NO CONFEDERATION MERGER PLANNED

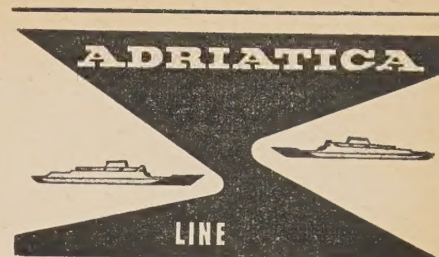
**GOLDSTEIN-HALPRIN GROUP  
REJECTS NEUMANN'S PROPOSAL**

*from the Jewish Affairs Reporter*

Reports from Jerusalem and New York have suggested that the two General Zionist Confederations led by Dr. Goldstein and Dr. Neumann would start merger talks in Jerusalem later this month. Dr. Neumann has spoken as if this were an imminent prospect.

In London, however, the Goldstein-Halprin section of the Confederation of General Zionists has issued a strong statement in which they reject any idea of union with the Neumann group. This is ruled out, the statement says, so long as the Neumann group identifies itself with Israeli parties, a situation which has not been affected by the formation of the Liberal Party.

I understand that the same position has been taken by the groups associating with the Goldstein-Halprin Confederation in the United States and Latin America. There seems to be no reason, therefore, to suppose that such unity talks will take place in Jerusalem later this month.



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# HISTORY

## COUNTRY'S PAST COMES ALIVE

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS EXCITE THE NATION

*from our own correspondent*

#### Jerusalem :

To the outsider it might have seemed several times last week that the news editors of Israel's radio and press had lost all sense of proportion. There were days when the Laotian civil war, the fighting in the Congo and even the political crisis at home were shunted to the sidelines, while the most prominent place was given to reports on an archaeological expedition sent by the Hebrew University to dig for ancient bits of wood and paper in the Judean Desert.

This can only happen in Israel where archaeology has become a national pastime—perhaps even a sport—indulged in by young and old alike, and numbering among its devotees a disproportionate number of senior army officers.

This preoccupation with the ancient past has deeper emotional roots than mere souvenir hunting. The Israeli, particularly the educated young sabra, feels the lack of a national middle age.

**Reaching for the past:** He has his present and is confident of his future, but the major events that affected the recent past of his people took place outside his country, because his people lived beyond its borders. His national heritage goes back to the distant past, but the period from 135 A.D. to the founding of Petah Tikva is a sort of missing link.

It is for this reason that he grabs eagerly at anything that strengthens his connection with the distant past. The Bible, the Talmud, Josephus, and Strabo are eagerly scoured for clues, but the main effort is understandably being directed at finding physical evidence to corroborate the descriptions of ancient writers, particularly Josephus who is a mine of historical information.

The most prized objects are, of course, written documents, either on parchment or papyrus. The basic trouble is that, in Israel's humid climate, parchment or papyrus deteriorates very fast unless kept under museum conditions, a circumstance which accounts for the extreme paucity of written records of the People of the Book. It is only in the area around the Dead Sea in the Judean



SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MIDDLE AGES

*Expedition leader Bar-Adon displays a "find" to interested visitor*

Desert, hundreds of feet below sea level, where the air is dry, that parchment and papyrus can survive the deterioration of centuries.

**Beduin enterprise:** That is where the now famous Dead Sea Scrolls were found in the Qumran Caves by Beduin in the middle nineteen-forties. Qumran is actually located in Jordanian territory, but later sensational finds announced in Jordan made Israel's archaeologists suspect that enterprising Beduin had gone on "expeditions" into Israel.

The trouble is that from the Israel side, the caves are accessible only with enormous difficulty. The area is criss-crossed with rugged mountains and fissured with steep precipices, where one false step can hurtle the unwary digger to a stony death hundreds of feet below. Most of the caves must be entered through small holes in almost vertical cliff faces. The digger must lower himself from the peak on a rope ladder and slowly manoeuvre himself towards the cave, precariously suspended between heaven and earth.

Moreover, since the area is within easy shooting distance from Jordan, no expedition is possible at all without an armed escort and helicopters ready to rush in reinforcements, should the Jordanians fancy launching an attack.

**Paratroopers' finds:** Suspicions that Jordanian Beduin, lured by the fantastic sums paid by western scientists in the Old City for scroll fragments, had helped themselves to the contents of caves in Israel, were strengthened in recent years when new finds of Hebrew documents

were published in the Old City and their origin indicated as "an unknown cave area."

To check these suspicions, the Hebrew University's Dr. Aharoni set out with a unit of paratroopers in 1953 and discovered a number of caves at a height of over 1,000 feet above sea level. The parachutists found bat droppings and—cigarettes, shreds of Beduin clothing and firearms.

Convinced that someone had been there before, the University was anxious to forestall further depredations. It has turned out since that almost all the caves explored by the Israelis had already been rifled, but the Beduin had fortunately overlooked many items which the trained eye of the Israel archaeologists managed to perceive.

**Dozens of skeletons:** Thus, in 1955, Dr. Aharoni led a new expedition which discovered the "Cave of Fears" in the Hever Valley, where there were dozens of well preserved skeletons of adults and children. Other finds in this and nearby caves made it clear that this was one of the hideouts of the Bar-Kochba rebels after they had been driven into the mountains by the Roman legions.

Tools, inscriptions and documents showed that, rather than surrender to the legionaries who were besieging them, they slowly starved to death in the caves after their supplies had given out. The Romans, on the other hand, were unable to storm the caves on the forbidding mountain slopes. The remains of the Roman siege camp were found on the top of the mountain.



After that find, excitement gripped the scholarly world in Israel and soon infected the man in the street as well. Yigal Yadin took charge of one of the four groups which made up a Hebrew University expedition to the Dead Sea area, and there made a number of sensational finds—the first uncontested, documentary evidence that Bar-Kochba (his real name was Bar-Kosiba) really existed and commanded the Jewish underground against the Romans.

**Brooking no disobedience:** The documents were in the form of fifteen papyri containing operational orders from Bar-Kochba or his lieutenants to subordinate commanders. Bar-Kochba turned out to have been a strong-willed commander brooking no disobedience from his men, and levying taxes on non-combattant Jews to finance the underground.

One letter, written in brief, terse sentences ordered a field commander named Masbala to arrest a Jew who had been remiss in his taxes, and take him under guard to headquarters—"... and be careful to take away his sword when you seize him!"

The historical importance of this collection of papyri was considered so great that, after the University team had already deciphered them, they kept their conclusions secret until they were announced at a meeting of the country's scholars in the presence of President Ben-Zvi. The numerous tools, remains of food (such as olive pips), sandals, pieces of clothing, etc., created a vivid picture of the last days of the ill-fated revolt.

This year's University expedition was mounted on the largest scale so far. Some 200 people took part—most of them unpaid enthusiasts—including archaeology students, but there were also numerous spare-time archaeologists from towns, villages and kibbutzim.

**Military operation:** In addition, there was a veritable "foreign legion" from ten countries, including three West Germans and a Greek Orthodox monk. Dozens of volunteers had to be turned away.

It was planned like a military operation and organised by the Army, with properly secured camps prepared in advance and lines of communication running all the way to base headquarters in Beersheba.

Although tracks of a sort had been prepared by a pioneer group, the trek was an extremely difficult one. Once in the desert, the expedition could only progress at all in four-wheel drive jeeps at a top speed of 3 m.p.h. In the mountain area, of course, they could only proceed on foot.

**Farming tools unused:** It is still unclear who made the most important finds this year; of the more than sixty docu-



AVIGAD AND YADIN  
In the footsteps of a strong-willed commander

ments discovered only three have so far been deciphered. But Yadin, who headed Group D, has so far established a further episode in the tragic history of the Bar-Kochba Revolt.

It now seems clear that the cave in which last year's papyri were found, served as a refuge for the survivors of the Ein Geddi garrison (formerly a rebel stronghold) after it had been overpowered by the Romans.

They took with them their archives, the remnants of which were found, in addition to household articles and some farming tools, although they were never to use them any more. Most interesting was the discovery of women's cosmetics, mirrors, cotton wool and jewellery.

**Papyrus scrolls:** But the most exciting find, the deciphering of which everyone here is waiting for, was made by a member of Yadin's group—a young volunteer from Kfar Vitkin—who crawled into a

hole in the rock face just big enough for a slim man to get through, and found a 550-foot long cave, made up of three vaults, each of which could only be reached by crawling through rocky gaps on one's stomach. The young man stepped on a stone and it moved. His curiosity aroused, he searched underneath and discovered a large cache of ancient objects: skilfully made wooden tools, a hand mirror shaped like a table tennis bat and, underneath, an *undamaged* parchment scroll (up till now only fragments had been found).

Yadin then took over, and fished out a length of hollowed-out bamboo with another scroll rolled up inside, a leather case containing four papyri and, at the very bottom of the hole, a bundle of another thirty papyrus scrolls.

**Where did they fish?** Further search yielded kitchen knives, undamaged women's sandals of fashionable design, a scythe and five door-keys, one of them particularly large. It is now believed that these were the keys of the Ein Geddi fortress which the rebels had had to abandon.

Prof. Nahman Avigad, leading Group A, and Dr. Aharoni with Group B again found skeletons of starved rebels, some intact and some disturbed. There were also two hundred skulls as well as one skeleton which seemed to have been formally buried with full religious rites.

President Ben-Zvi suggested that it would be fitting to reinter all these skeletons in the Central Military Cemetery on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem, because they were, after all, Jewish soldiers who fell in battle.

A committee headed by the army's Chief Chaplain was formed to examine the question. It decided in the end to accept Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's view that the skeletons should be buried where they were found and a monument recounting their heroism erected on the site, to serve as a centre of pilgrimage for Israel's youth.

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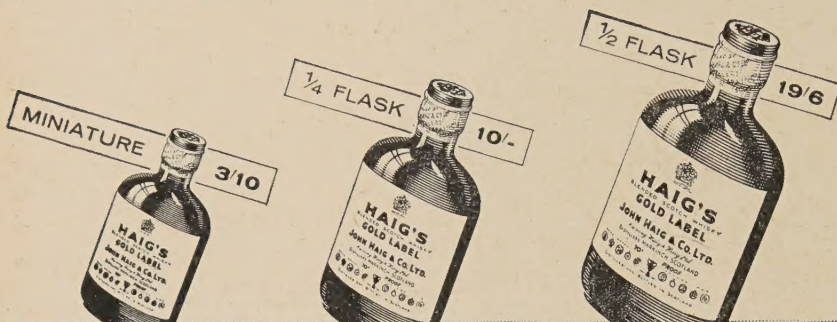
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# IN THE NEWS

## DEPARTMENT OF SOUR GRAPES

THIS IS AN INVITATION to Mr. Edward Attiyeh, the press adviser of the Iraqi Embassy and to Mr. William Frankel, the Editor of the *Jewish Chronicle*, and they might like to bring Amos along with them. Mr. Attiyeh has lately been conducting a campaign against our Baghdad correspondent who has been something of a thorn in the flesh of his Iraqi masters. So, from the assured safety of diplomatic immunity, Mr. Attiyeh has produced involved arguments that our man in Baghdad does not exist and that the stories we publish from him are all taken from the Iraqi papers. As simple as that. Mr. Attiyeh, of course, knows better. Perhaps he would tell us which Iraqi paper has published the kind of report we have been having; just take the last few weeks, with the detailed reportage from Mosul, Basra and Sulamanyia, as well as from Baghdad.

The *Jewish Chronicle* does not yet enjoy diplomatic immunity. It has, therefore, to be more careful in the way it comes to the rescue of the Iraqi dictator. Accordingly, Amos, its Middle East "expert" pleads with Kassem to drop the censorship, since it does not help him. Cairo continues to publish reports about Iraq just the same, and so does one London weekly says Amos, which, "publishes stories under a Baghdad dateline which Kassem's censorship could never conceivably have released." He then goes on to hint slyly that the explanation could be that there was no such correspondent. Knowing the law of libel only too well, the *Chronicle* is careful to wound, but not to strike.

## AN INVITATION WITH STRINGS

Now, here is my invitation to all three—and to the Iraqi Chargé d'Affaires if he wants to join them: they are all clearly anxious not to risk a court action (otherwise they would not be so careful) so let them come to a safe deposit and inspect some of the despatches from our correspondent in Baghdad. There are well over three hundred of them—and none have come through the censor! But Messrs. Attiyeh, Frankel and Amos must undertake to make public amends for their false accusation. I shall be interested to see whether my invitation is accepted.



NO ACCENT ON PEACE  
U.A.R. envoy El Kouny presents his credentials

## NEW OUTLOOK OR OLD GAGS?

IT IS SAD to see what might have been an important contribution to Israeli-Arab thinking being thrown away in party polemics and private vendettas. That seems to be the way now of the monthly *New Outlook*. When it started somewhat shakily some four years ago—it claimed that it wanted to serve as a free platform for an Arab-Israeli exchange of ideas. It was going to be non-party and serious. On the strength of this a number of prominent Israelis and others lent their name as sponsors of the magazine. Among them are men such as Erich Moller, Leon Mohill, Moshe Kol, Joseph Sapir, Dr. Foerder and many other well-intentioned liberals.

But I wonder whether any of them have lately had a look at the magazine they are sponsoring? They would find that its policy is now the strict Mapam party-line. I have nothing against that—so long as you do not camouflage it as non-party and do not pretend that you are something which you are not. Much more serious, however, is the fact that the *New Outlook* has ceased to be reliable or accurate.

Let me illustrate this with a simple example. On February 10, an editorial appeared in the *JEWISH OBSERVER* which took issue with a pamphlet on Labour's Middle East policy which had just then

been published by the Fabian Society. Its importance was due to some extent to a claim that it comprised the edited papers of a special working party of the Labour Party Executive, and since it made at least one startling new proposal, we asked whether this was the point of view of the two secretaries of the working party who had written the pamphlet, or whether it reflected also the opinion of at least some of the Executive members. Our editorial was restrained and reasoned, and confined itself to asking these questions. It admitted the validity of at least two of the issues raised, including the repatriation of some of the Arab refugees once the Arab threat to Israel's existence had been removed. All we queried was the proposal—and the origin of the proposal—that Israel should accept a ceiling on the number of immigrants allowed to enter the country.

## RECKLESS UNCONCERN FOR FACTS

Now in the last issue of *New Outlook*, the same pamphlet is reviewed by Mr. Peretz Merhav, an official of the Mapam Party, and given a Mapam shampoo which makes it look quite different from reality. The proposals are described as "interesting and constructive" and the reader is told that the *JEWISH OBSERVER*'s "rage was roused" because we are against peace, against a settlement, against repatriation under all conditions, and because we insist that the Labour Party must be one hundred per cent pro-Israel. Nor is it the only recent example of the magazine's reckless unconcern for facts and its pursuit of every piece of wishful thinking.

As a realistic footnote to Mr. Merhav comes the latest issue of the *Bulletin of the Republic of Iraq*. It also concerns itself with the Fabian pamphlet and describes it as a gratifying example of the advance in socialist thinking, since the authors urge Israel to take back a substantial part of the refugees and place a ceiling on Jewish immigration. It also congratulates the authors for not blaming the Arabs for keeping the refugee problem alive, and expresses the hope that this new trend will find general acceptance in the Labour Party. At least, they will have the support of the Iraqis—and of *New Outlook*. But the Iraqis make their position quite clear: even if Israel accepts all these conditions, the Arabs will still not make peace. And where does that leave *New Outlook*—and its impressive list of sponsors?



# ISRAEL

## BECKER BACKS BEN-GURION

### THE HISTADRUT'S NEW LEADER AND HIS POLICIES

from Yohanan Ramati

#### Jerusalem :

Support for Ben-Gurion's leadership of Mapai, concern that increased living standards should be based on sound economic foundations and conviction that labour and private capital can happily co-exist were the main features of an interview given to the JEWISH OBSERVER by Aharon Becker, the new Secretary General of the Histadrut.

The successor to Pinhas Lavon, elected by the unanimous vote of all parties except the Communists, was born in Poland 55 years ago and arrived in Palestine on the last day of 1924. An active member of the Zionist socialist youth movements in his home country, he spent his first year in this country in a kvutza, later earning his living as a building worker in Petah Tikva, where he was paid 10 piastres for a 12-hour day. He moved to Tel Aviv after being dismissed for organising the workers to strike for shorter hours.

In 1929, he first started official organisational work for the Histadrut, becoming Secretary of the Ramat Gan Labour Council. Three years later he became a member of the Secretariat of the Tel Aviv Labour Council, chiefly concerning himself with the organising of industrial workers. In the 1940s, he moved over to



A NEW CONCORDAT  
Peres, Dayan and Josephtal in the Knesset

Hamashbir Hamerkazi, as director of its industrial division, acquiring valuable experience on the managerial and commercial sides of the labour economy. At the end of 1947, Ben-Gurion appointed Becker to head the supply organisation for the Israel Army, where he was responsible for supplying the forces with all equipment other than arms. The war over, he returned to the Histadrut.

**No change in policy :** At the 7th Histadrut Convention in 1949, Aharon Becker was first elected to the Executive Bureau of the "Vaad Hapoel" and appointed head of the vital Trade Union Department. There he stayed until February 27 this year. During this period, he headed a number of Histadrut delegations to foreign countries (spending four months in England in 1950), and was elected to the governing body of the International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) in 1954. Since then, the I.L.O. has twice re-elected him by large majorities, only the Arab and Eastern bloc delegates opposing him. When Lavon resigned as Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Becker was the natural choice to succeed him.

"The 'Lavon Affair' was not caused by Histadrut issues or by the attitude of Mapai's representatives in Histadrut bodies," said Becker, when I interviewed him in his office. "I therefore regard it as my task to continue implementing the policy laid down in Mapai's programme for the last Histadrut elections (in 1959),

which was adopted as the official Histadrut policy by specific resolutions of the February 1960 Histadrut Convention."

I asked Becker how he sees the functions of the Histadrut in the trade union and general economic spheres during the coming years. He replied: "As regards trade union policy, we see it as an integral part of the economic development of Israel. Hence, we have decided that the standard of living of wage-earners should rise in the wake of increases in the net national income. For this purpose, we review our wage policy every two years—on the basis of the growth in the national income during the previous two years and the forecast of its growth during the two years to come."

**Continuously rising :** "I must note that since Israel attained independence the workers' standard of living has been continuously rising—so much so that the individual wage earner's situation in 1960 simply cannot be compared with his situation in 1948. I would add that, when referring to the standard of living, I have in mind the wider application of this term, which includes not only real wages but also social security benefits, such as pensions, paid holidays, etc.

"The working class constitutes some 75 per cent of Israel's total population. Hence, its representatives bear a heavy responsibility for the economic development of the country. Successful advances

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in the trade union sphere must not only flow from good organisation; they must be firmly based on lasting economic foundations. One of the differences between us and the labour organisations in Britain or the U.S. is that they only fight for a fairer distribution of the national income (through trade unions, or through political action in Parliament), while we have in addition to see to the creation of the national income itself."

Did the rank and file of the Israel labour movement fully understand this point? Becker replied: "They have. We are proud of the fact that we have successfully explained to the workers their double task—as workers and as citizens of the country. Even the opposition within the Histadrut is beginning to learn this lesson, and the main point under discussion between us is now 'how much can Israel afford?'."

**Unstinted help for the government:** Turning to the labour sector of the economy, Becker insisted that it be viewed from two aspects. "The ideals of our movement," he said, "include settlement and work on the land, whether in a kibbutz or a moshav, the creation of consumer co-operatives, producer co-operatives and service co-operatives in urban and rural areas, and the erection of new industrial enterprises. But quite apart from this, I believe that the Histadrut must give unstinted help to the Government in the development of various parts of our country."

"The Histadrut has a historic right to give such help, since its bodies were the first to lay the economic foundations of new towns like Lydda, Ramle, Beersheba, Ashkelon and Elath. But the right also imposes upon us the obligation to go to development areas, where private capital is reluctant to risk itself. We are happy to note that, once we have laid the basis, private capital usually follows."

"I would stress," continued Becker, "that it is unreasonable to talk about a conflict between the labour and the private sectors, since the scope of activity available is too large for both of them together. On the contrary, we in the Histadrut are happy to welcome and encourage every private initiative in the economy."

**Future of Kupat Holim:** Concerning the controversial matter of national health insurance, the new Secretary-General has clearcut views: "The Workers' Sick Fund (Kupat Holim) is the largest and best known of the welfare institutions based on mutual help, which we have set up for our members," he said. "It includes over 70 per cent of the country's population. We favour a national health scheme, but feel that such



A NEW RESPONSE  
Becker in the Histadrut

a scheme should function through existing and possibly newly-created sick funds."

I asked Becker how he views the relationship between the Histadrut and the Government in the coming years. "I feel that there is no problem here," he answered. "Though occasionally there are differences of opinion, these are confined to details and do not touch fundamentals. While the Government is in the hands of accredited representatives of the labour movement, led by David Ben-Gurion—and I sincerely hope this state of affairs will continue—I can say with assurance that there is complete accord between the Government and the Histadrut not only about objectives, but also about the means of attaining these objectives."

"This does not mean that various individuals cannot hold different views on this or that. But such differences should be settled by common discussions and agreed solutions. Naturally, Mapai would have the important task of co-ordinating the points of view of the Government and Histadrut leaders who represent this party."

## DO ALL THE WORKERS CARE?

ABSENTEEISM A PAYING  
PROPOSITION

from our own correspondent

**Jerusalem:**

At a national convention of Works Safety Councils in Tel Aviv recently,

Labour Minister Josephthal complained bitterly about the high rate of accidents at work last year—93 per 1,000 workers. In Britain the rate was only 63 per thousand.

This had resulted, said Josephthal, in £33 million worth of damage—£20 million, the value of the working days that were lost and £13 million the workmen's compensation that had to be paid.

He charged that this was due to inadequate safety precautions in industrial enterprises. Histadrut Secretary General Aharon Becker, who was present, re-echoed these words, and G. A. Hausner, Chairman of the National Safety Institute announced he would make efforts to double the number of Work Safety Councils, which now number 500.

It seems, however, that it is not only the industrialists who are to blame for this situation.

**Learning their rights:** *Ma'ariv* staff

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GOOD TO BE ON A WELL-RUN SHIP



writer Yehoshua Gilboa published in *Ha'aretz* the next day the results of an investigation he had made into the causes of absenteeism. He came to the startling conclusion that Israel's liberal illness benefit regulations had a great deal to do with the matter.

Work accidents per thousand have risen since 1954-5 as follows:

1954-5	—67.0
1955-6	—71.9
1956-7	—73.4
1957-8	—78.6
1958-9	—87.4
1959-60	—93.0

To explain this steep rise, Gilboa quoted one of the directors of the National Insurance Institute as saying that "the workers learn their rights." In many cases, it was suggested, workers claimed unjustified accident benefits, because they had found out that they not only lost nothing if they stayed away from work, but sometimes even made a net profit.

**Pounds better off:** As an example Gilboa quoted the case of a worker who was given 13 days "sick" leave. His daily wage was £12.136. Had he worked the full 25 days of the month he would have made £303.40 minus £19.40 income tax, leaving him a net take-home pay of £284.

But since he worked only 12 days he

## 6th MACCABIAH

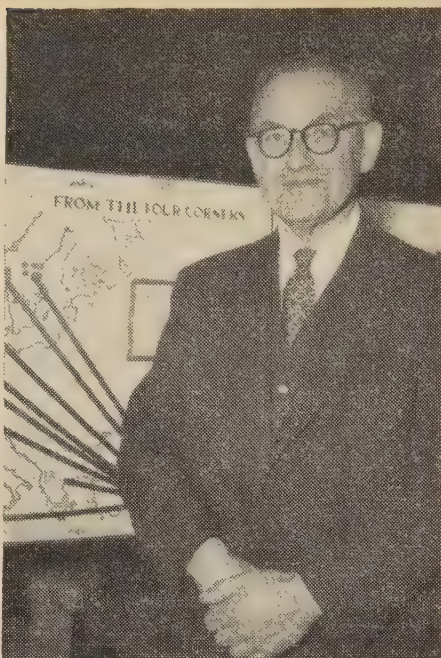
Israel August 29—Sept. 5, 1961

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WRESTLING	JUNE 11
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received £145.632 net, because it was below the taxable level. For the 13 days of "sickness" he received £9 per day from the National Insurance Institute, but under a "voluntary" agreement between the firm and its workers (which is widespread among the larger enterprises in the country) the firm made up the entire difference.

But both the insurance bonus and the firm's contribution are tax-free, so that the worker, at the end of a month during which he worked only 12 days, made £19.40 more than if he had gone to work every day.

**No way of telling:** How did this worker get his free holiday? He had had an injured hand, but, after a week's illness, a Kupat Holim doctor pronounced him fit for work. The man protested that the hand still gave him pain when he tried to straighten it and, after some argument, the doctor yielded and gave the "patient" an additional five days of rest.

When the personnel manager of the firm concerned asked the doctor why he had given the certificate, the doctor replied: "We have invented sputniks and atom bombs, but we still have no genius who can tell whether a patient is shamming or not. Until there is such a genius, a doctor must take account of his patient's statements."

The ease with which medical certificates can be obtained and the financial worthwhileness of it are now widely known among workers but there is nothing much that can be done about it. What is more, workers' committees,

which are recognised by the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association as the legitimate representatives of the personnel *vis-à-vis* the management, are fighting for extensions of existing privileges. This invariably leads to greater absenteeism.

### HISTADRUT SURVEY SURPRISES

What happened in Haifa is a typical example. The "United Port Services" there (the port's stevedoring firm) used to have a rule under which a worker forfeited all his pay for the first day of illness, received 20 per cent for the time from the second to the twentieth day and 90 per cent from then onwards.

Three and a half years ago, the workers' committee scored a success: the management agreed to abolish the one-day waiting period altogether and to pay 90 per cent from the second day onwards. The result: In the first month after the new arrangement became operative, absenteeism was nearly 2½ times (precisely 230 per cent) as great as before. It has now dropped very slightly but still fluctuates around 200 per cent.

One of the "Koor" enterprises (a Histadrut company) made a survey of absenteeism, comparing for this purpose the figures for daily workers who received no compensation for the first day of illness and monthly workers who do. In the period surveyed, the rate of absenteeism of the latter group was nearly three times as high as the group on daily wage rates.

**Electricians utopia:** Almost utopian conditions prevail in the Electric Corporation, Gilboa found. Every employee is "entitled" to 26 days of sickness per year, (i.e. illness during which he gets full pay), but these days are cumulative until the employee's retirement on pension. But should an employee be "ill" for longer than that time, he will still draw his full salary.

The firm provides 50 per cent and the rest comes in the form of long-term loans at token interest from the workers' committee special funds. And for up to three days of illness every month, an employee only has to declare that he is ill; he need produce no medical certificate. In fact many employees take such advantage of this fantastic situation that they openly ask the Personnel Section, how many days of illness they still have to their credit.

And there are firms where the employees' committees encourage workers to "utilise" all the unused days of illness because they regard them as a social benefit to which they are entitled in addition to their normal annual holidays.



# BASES

## NEW WESTERN STRATEGY

### GROWING PRESSURE ON USE OF ARAB AIRFIELDS

*from our own correspondent*

#### Casablanca :

Two major developments in the Middle East have forced western military chiefs to undertake an immediate reappraisal of their defence planning in the Mediterranean area.

The first was the Saudi Arabian decision not to renew the American lease on the Dhahran air base which ends in 1962, and the second the revelation by Algerian rebel sources that the future of the French naval base at Mers-el-Kebir ranks in their estimation with the Sahara and the Algerian truce provisions as a prime issue for discussion at Evian.

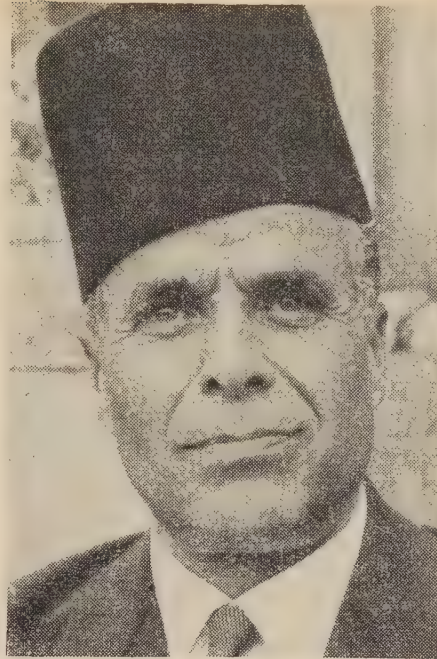
In general, Arab states have shown two distinctive approaches to the western base issue. The first is that of the "doctrinaires," Nasser and Kassem, who since Suez and the death of the Baghdad Pact have stood pat on their "neutralism", and have refused to consider any sort of western military implantation. The second approach is that of the "pragmatists", who are in the large majority: Bourguiba, King Saud, Libya's King Idris, King Hussein and, in some respects, the late Mohammed V and his eldest son and successor, Hassan II.

**Value has changed :** Among the "pragmatists," there is a variety of motives ranging from sheer financial interest or need (Saud and Idris) to a combination of military and financial necessity (Hussein) or reluctance to antagonise the west (Bourguiba, in his desire to sacrifice all to the chances of peaceful negotiation in Algeria) or a combination of all of these (Mohammed V and Hassan II).

As western global strategy has changed under the impact of missile developments, the most recent being the advent of "Polaris" and its accompanying special defence concepts, the military value of the bases themselves has changed.

"If it were not for the missile gap with the Soviets and the need to be able to fight 'limited' or 'brushfire' wars, if need be in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and Africa," said one high-ranking American diplomat accredited to a Mediterranean country, "we could have dispensed with the Strategic Air Command bases in North Africa before now."

**Migs there instead :** As it is, the U.S.



TUNISIA'S BOURGUIBA  
*Almost any sacrifice for peace*

is still paying a huge rental—reportedly close to \$15 million yearly—for the use of its Strategic Air Command (S.A.C.) base at Wheelus Field, near Tripoli, Libya. This, plus the American expenditures in Libya for goods and services, in addition to the revenues flowing into the royal coffers from the score of oil firms now drilling for oil or already extracting it in Libya, have kept Idris of the Senoussi on his twin thrones in Tripoli and Benghazi, and out of Nasser's immediate control—at least for the time being.

Though King Hassan II appeared in a recent interview with a U.S. television network to agree to maintenance of the U.S. bases in Morocco until 1963, as agreed by Mohammed V and President Eisenhower in December 1959, the heat is on, especially after the decision of the neutralist Casablanca conference of January and the probable pressures generated by the new one opening in Accra on April 5, to get these bases closed before the time limit.

In mid-1959, the U.S. command in Madrid and Morocco, by agreement with the State Department, took the decision to give up Boulhaut air base (never put into full use, and now, ironically enough, the staging area for fourteen Soviet Mig jets which arrived in February) and several unneeded radar sites. This was to be a political gesture designed both to please and to placate the Moroccan Throne. It left intact the three S.A.C. bases of Nouasseur, Sidi Slimane and Ben Guerir, and the Kenitra naval air station, shared with France.

**Revelation for the left :** "We can cut back no further in Morocco without seriously damaging the S.A.C. mission," explained one S.A.C. officer. "The three Moroccan bases represent a strategic entity. Without any one of them, the other two could hardly operate."

As for the Kenitra naval air station, this promises to be the next bone of contention between Rabat, Paris and Washington. Though France has agreed to evacuate her "base-ecoles" of Meknes, Khouribga, Agadir and Marrakesh by next October 1, France and the U.S. jointly use the Kenitra base under Franco-American agreements which go back as far as World War II, a condominium officially unrecognised by Morocco.

The Moroccan left has only begun to discover that French naval and air forces will remain on in Kenitra after October 1, and that therefore the "complete French evacuation" promised by the Palace is not complete after all.

**A threat remains :** Bizerta, at least for the duration of the Algero-French peace negotiations, would present no real problem in French-Tunisian relations. Presidents de Gaulle and Bourguiba touched on it only in the most perfunctory manner during their talks at Rambouillet. The French authorities have now concentrated many of the most sensitive installations in a smaller perimeter, and have turned over many outlying ones to the Tunisian armed forces.

Privately, Raoul Duval, the French Chargé d'Affaires in Tunis, has given assurances to the Tunisian authorities that Bizerta remains only a strategic NATO naval and aero-naval base, with no direct tactical use in the Algerian war.

However, *Afrique-Action*, and certain of the younger "progressives" of the Neo-

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Destour, have taken issue with reconnaissance flights flown from Bizerta and radar activity connected with surveillance of Mediterranean shipping for arms traffic. These factors, coupled with Tunisian national pride, make it virtually certain that if Bourguiba is forced to make any "agonising reappraisal" of Tunisia's pro-western policies as a result of a breakdown of the Evian talks, his silence on Bizerta would be broken.

**"Algerian Gibraltar":** That Washington has some role in this silence, on the eve of Bourguiba's official visit to the United States this May, there can be little doubt. In the inner chambers of the NATO staff planning groups, France still has the "prime responsibility" for the air and sea defence of both Morocco and Tunisia. Kenitra, Bizerta and the use by the French Navy of the quay installations at La Goulette, at the entry of the ship channel in the Lake of Tunis, are the essential "points d'appui" of this system. Bourguiba, Hassan II and their immediate advisers are well aware of this, but they are unable to discuss it in public.

Where does Mers-el-Kebir fit in? The French "pre-negotiators," Georges Pompidou and Bruno de Leusse, made it clear that Paris is determined that the great base, just west of Oran, should have the status under a future Algerian republic of an "Algerian Gibraltar," an enclave of French sovereignty protecting, as much as anything else, the Mediterranean outlets of the natural gas of Hassi R'Mel.

Ahmed Boumendjel replied for the Algerian "pre-negotiators" that the G.P.R.A. would consider an "international" status for French bases in a new Algerian republic, Mers-el-Kebir among them. But it would have to be based on some sort of bi-lateral or international accord which would grant Algeria final sovereignty. In no case, said the G.P.R.A., would extra-territorial status be considered for Mers-el-Kebir or any surrounding enclave. Though the most specialised and "localised" of all the problems facing the Evian negotiators, this would by no means be the simplest to solve.

**Advice from Cairo:** The fact was that the G.P.R.A., more than ever, was under pressure from its Arab allies, especially in Cairo, to avoid any sort of military entanglements with the west which it could not easily slip out of. Thus, a peacetime Algeria, in the G.P.R.A. view, would at best fit into the Arab "pragmatist" view of western bases, particularly if Bourguiba's dream of a North African Union should become reality. However, it would also maintain its complete liberty to embrace a totally neutralist doctrine or even an eastern orientation

should the need for such a step arise.

At the same time as Cairo was leaving no doubt in the minds of the G.P.R.A. leaders concerning these bases, it was taking advantage of the publicity created by King Saud's decision (probably dictated by the Crown Prince, in the eyes of many Middle Eastern observers) not to renew the Dhahran base lease. The denial by Saudi Foreign Minister Sheikh Ibrahim Souhail of U.A.R. press reports that the U.S. Air Force had stockpiled nuclear bombs at Dhahran, underlined the effects of Cairo's propaganda blasts against western bases in Cyprus, Dhahran and East Africa.

The denial was correct. Though at one time the Pentagon had considered possible tactical use of Dhahran in any war, whether limited or general, these plans were already in the wastepaper basket by the time the Kennedy administration took office. Dhahran has long been one link in the transport chain formed by M.A.T.S. (Military Air Transport Service) between the United States and Pakistan, via Morocco, Libya (Wheeler), Athens and Teheran.

**What Nasser knows:** These same M.A.T.S. flights have not infrequently landed at Cairo airport, as Nasser (though possibly not the Egyptian and Syrian editorialists who were attacking Dhahran last week) knows full well. Thus, in forcing its closing, King Saud would be gaining considerable prestige with Nasser and in the councils of the Arab League but he would not be causing serious damage to western strategic planning.

And the Kennedy Administration, under the pressure of new difficulties between Riyadh and ARAMCO over oil revenues and its anxiety to support neutralist concepts wherever this is judged beneficial to American interests by the National Security Council, could be expected to accept abandonment of Dhahran, and possibly even the early evacuation of the Moroccan positions, though not of the Libyan one, without too much fuss.

## BOOKS

### FISHING IN THE SEWAGE

FROM SHYLOCK TO SVENGALI, Jewish Stereotypes in English Fiction, by Edgar Rosenberg; 388 pp., appendices, index; (Peter Owen) 42s.

When you have finished reading this book, take a mouth-wash, highly scented if possible, rinse out the mouth seven times and then drink a glass of whisky, neat. After that make a bee-line for your travel agent and book the first 'plane out to Lydda, so as to put the best Diaspora of all as many thousands of miles from you as possible.

When I say "you", I am referring to the Jewish reader and when I say the best Diaspora of all, I am referring to England. For where else can a Jew feel so at home, meet with such tolerance, become a village policeman or prime minister, or lord it over millions of Asians in the name of the King of England as Viceroy of India without any one feeling it strange?

Its literature, as evidenced by its greatest writers, presents, as this book discloses, a picture of ghoulish anti-Semitism that competes with the *Stürmer* and makes the worst Nazi writing pale before it. Before English was a written language down to this twentieth century, there appear stereotyped Jews, each more hideous than the one before, showing fewer and fewer human qualities as the years go by until finally, as Dr. Rosenberg shows, they cease to be human beings altogether and become a myth, a deathless wandering Jew, a degenerate, a sorcerer.

Even when he is painted as a human being, he is only human as a dog is human, as a sewage rat is human, as a wolf is human (p. 34). He is as untouchable as the lowest Indian untouchable is untouchable (p. 87). Satan, we have the

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authority of Chaucer for saying, "hath in Jewes herte his waspes nest" (p. 24). He was a usurer, usury being a hideous crime when the Catholic Church ruled men's souls, he was a ritual murderer, he would cut out a Christian's heart with pleasure and might even subsequently enjoy eating it!

I have always felt that Shylock, owing to the genius of Shakespeare, had become not a devil with horns and tail but almost a human being. I was of this opinion because only a few years before *The Merchant of Venice*, there had appeared the *Jew of Malta*. Here, indeed, was the caricature of a man, a creature of such hideous habits, that he came out of a world of nightmare and was not to be treated as a human being.

Lamb wrote: "Shylock at worst was a man, Barabas is a mere monster, who 'kills in sport, poisons whole nunneries, invents infernal machines' . . ." So I considered this metamorphosis from Barabas to Shylock a remarkable literary and moral feat.

Yet, after reading, in the book under review, the careful analysis of this work of Shakespeare and its disclosure of the stereotype which came down from past centuries and was to govern the picture of the Jew in English literature for the following three hundred years, I could not deny that I had been fooling myself and Shylock was really just Barabas, wearing kid gloves.

In his literary criticism of *Ivanhoe* and *Oliver Twist*, the author has shown remarkable insight and has traced the Jew-villain through the ages until the nineteenth century. He makes the interesting comment that writers have refused to allow Jews a wife—Shylock's Lea is long dead—but he may have a daughter: a daughter who runs off with a Christian ne'er-do-well; who is freed from the curse of being the offspring of a Jew by a few cleansing drops of baptismal water. But this is only one symptom of *Judeus sapiens* being but half a man. "Upon the slightest and most unreasonable practices," says Scott of the Jews "as well as upon accusations the most absurd and groundless, their persons and property were exposed to every turn of popular fury; . . . a people whom it was accounted a point of religion to hate, to revile, to despise, to plunder and to persecute" (p. 90).

And yet, as the author clearly points out, Scott's own Isaac in *Ivanhoe* comes "fairly straight [out of] Shakespeare" and Scott "puts him through the regulation motions through which Shakespeare puts Shylock." His only love is for his moneybags. "The difference between him and Shylock being that Shylock suffers the

classic change from top dog to underdog, whereas Isaac has been bullied into submission, dog tagged and chained, before the curtain goes up." (p. 95)

I can hear an angry reader saying: "This Dr. Rosenberg must be suffering from persecution mania, where Jews are concerned. Are there no good Jews in English literature? Has he forgotten Daniel Deronda? Did not Riah come to make atonement for Fagin?" This might appear, at first sight, to be a sound comment. But it is not. The author found it possible in his book, 300 pages long, to deal with all the good Jews in the chapter "The Jew as Hero", covering in all 22 pages and half of those 22 are devoted to Daniel Deronda! When I was young I considered it my duty to read this novel, but it was a terrible bore. I never reached the end.

The mere fact, of course, that it is a very dull book does not detract from the fact that it portrays a good Jew and we must therefore take it into account in any history of Jews in English literature. The real complaint against it, as the author correctly points out, is that it no more gives an account of a Jew as he is than does the character of Barabas or Shylock. By the way the author, being a teacher of English at Harvard may, I suppose, use the English language as he likes, and he uses again and again the word "antipode," when all he means is "the opposite." Here are the words of Dr. Rosenberg regarding the good Jews in English literature: and very sound they are: ". . . by 1876 when *Daniel Deronda* was published, the good Jew was as comfortably installed . . . as the criminal Jew; he had precious little to show for the hundred years which separated Deronda from Nathan the Wise . . . like his antipode, he had kept pace with his time far enough to control international finances. . . . The voice is still the voice of the humiliated Jew . . . it is still the author talking" (p. 162).

It might also be argued by the defenders of the Diaspora that if English literature showed a certain amount of anti-Semitism from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, it was Germany of the Nazis and not England of the Georges that carried the venom of Jewish hate into the present century. But, alas, even that proposition is hard to support. "In the novels of Graham Greene, the Jewish criminal persists in the functions of the mutilator, the alien upstart . . . he lives on in the gangster Colleoni, . . . the small Jew with the neat round belly, who has swapped the old knife for a razor blade; in the vulgar parvenu Myatt . . . the little Jew . . . with the too familiar features, the small eyes, the large

nose, the black oiled hair" (p. 300). The Jew in T. S. Eliot figures "in the traditional images of the toad, squatting on the window sill" (ibid). In 1922 Joyce is putting into the mouth of one of his characters: "Mark my words . . . England is in the hands of the Jews. In all the highest places: her finance, her press. And they are the signs of a nation's decay . . . Old England is dying . . . you can see the darkness in their eyes. And that is why they are wanderers on the earth to this day." (p. 138)

I will quote no more. Although this book makes quite horrible reading, it is a first-class study of an interesting subject. Much has been written about it before but never with such clarity, such thoroughness, with so critical a sense and with so objective an eye.

I said at the beginning of this review that after reading "From Shylock to Svengali" the reader should take the first plane to Israel because if the writers of England have, for centuries, seen the Jew as a cut-throat villain, with

His chin turned up, his nose hung down

And both ends meet together  
then it is difficult to believe that your best Christian friend must not harbour such thoughts when he meets you at Piccadilly Circus. Because stereotypes remain permanent however much the person so painted differs from them. I imagine that the author of this book must have felt something like I did and after fishing for 300 pages in the sewage of anti-Semitic literature, he felt the need for a Jew to breathe the clear air of Israel. For he ends his study with Appendix XI, which he calls "A Footnote to *Daniel Deronda*." And what is this footnote? The full text of the Balfour Declaration.

E.D.G.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### TAXING THE TRAVELLER

Sir,—I would like to bring to your notice the text of the resolution passed at the Annual National Conference of the Hitahdut Olei Britannia held in Ashkelon in January of this year, with regard to the proposed increase in the travel tax.

This Conference regards the impost on travel as a tax on the link between the British immigrant and his family still abroad and, as such, a serious deterrent to aliya, thus constituting a serious factor in the Jewish parents' opposition to their children's aliya.

This Conference calls upon the Government to remit the tax on visits to close relatives abroad and not to limit this privilege to those visiting dying parents.

Tillie Silman,

National Chairman,  
Hitahdut Olei Britannia

Alkalai Street,  
Jerusalem.

### WHAT SORT OF LIBERALS?

Sir,—Good journalism means at times not only a reporting of the past but also a look into the future, as the JEWISH OBSERVER has amply demonstrated on many occasions. Still there is somewhere a border-line between an article and a horoscope.

In recent reporting of the imminent birth of the new Israeli Liberal Party the J.O. has somehow overlooked this limit. One wonders what was the source of inspiration (it is hard to speak about information) for the categoric allegations about the future policy of the yet unborn party.

How do the J.O.'s own correspondents know that the new party is condemning itself to perpetual opposition? An opposite guess seems safer and more in accordance with the mechanics of Israel's multi-party system, where at the election each party has to fight its nearest neighbour for the marginal vote which lies between them, but where after the elections they are the natural partners for the unavoidable coalition.

There is no imperative reason why the new Liberal Party will not join with Mapai after the elections in the old Weizmann tradition, to be a part of a coalition of constructive forces; the Progressives did just that most of the time, and there are reliable indications that the General Zionists were not so happy in opposition.

The categoric assertion concerning the new Liberal Party's further merger with the right wing Herut seems similarly unwarranted. In fact, one could think that it precludes such a merger. The setting up of the Liberal Party has, in fact, obviated the establishment of a strong right wing party,

composed of the General Zionists and Herut, as was planned some time ago. He who knows the Progressive Party would be aware of its opposition to any common move with Herut.

As the Liberal Party is bound to be set up on a basis of parity between the General Zionists and the Progressives, there seems to be a fair chance for those who oppose any proposal for merger with Herut to make their influence prevail.

Whatever the paper's intentions are, the answer clearly is: The leaders of the Liberal Party are the obvious beneficiaries of the campaign to build them up as national figures. And they are certainly thankful for this service, offered so obligingly by the J.O.

Baruch Deutsch

Morton Crescent,  
N.14.

### RIEBENFELD AND THE "JEWISH STANDARD"

Sir,—Your reply on February 24 to the letter of Monica Medicks regarding Dr. Riebenfeld and the *Jewish Standard* makes a doubtful story downright incorrect. In your comment of February 10 you wrote that Dr. Riebenfeld "will be remembered by some as publisher of the unsuccessful Revisionist weekly *Jewish Standard*, which passed a brief life in London some twelve years ago." This left it a matter of opinion, whether a period of ten years, the approximate time during which the weekly appeared, constitutes a brief life in Jewish journalism, and a matter of history to judge whether Revisionism and the policy the weekly stood for was unsuccessful or not. In your answer of February 24, in order to justify your rash comment, you say that it "referred specifically to the *Jewish Standard* published by Dr. Paul Riebenfeld... which lasted for only several issues and was not edited by A. Abrahams."

Do you mean to say that Dr. Riebenfeld's association with the *Jewish Standard* began only when it ceased to be Revisionist? It is a simple historical fact that in his capacity as member of the Revisionist World Executive or "Administrative Committee of the New Zionist Organisation," as it was then called, and later as President of the N.Z.O. in Great Britain Dr. Riebenfeld was associated with the "Revisionist weekly *Jewish Standard*" from its inception.

(The first editor of the newspaper was Samuel Katz, who later settled in Israel and became known as a close associate of Menahem Beigin and a member of the first Knesset. It was as a result of a reshuffle of forces within the N.Z.O. and his close collaboration with Dr. Riebenfeld that the late A. Abrahams, surely one of the most brilliant men in Jewish journalism, first acquired and then maintained the editorship of the Revisionist *Jewish Standard*, interrupted

only for six months in 1944 during a visit that he made to Israel when Dr. Riebenfeld himself edited the paper.)

In so far as the N.Z.O. in Great Britain published the paper, you were not incorrect in referring to the latter as its publisher, especially since he carried personally a large share of the political responsibility and of the financial burden. It is perhaps indicative of his influence that when he left the Revisionist party after the establishment of the State of Israel and joined the General Zionists, specifically the Silver-Neumann group, the *Jewish Standard* ceased to be Revisionist and became a General Zionist weekly. I was then appointed its editor and I am well in a position to testify that the decision within about six months to close down the paper was the result of a political evaluation of the future trend of General Zionism in Great Britain.

It may be that to a journalist it is natural to remember a man mainly in connection with his newspaper affiliation. Dr. Riebenfeld will surely be remembered by large circles of British Jewry as a courageous Zionist leader of independent mind and great ability who during these most difficult years left his mark not only on British Zionism but, as one of the leading figures of the Board of Deputies, on the whole community. I cannot think of any greater expression of the respect in which he was held by Anglo-Jewry than the list of distinguished names that constituted the editorial board of the *Jewish Standard* when I had the honour to become its editor.

Finally, on finding that you are misinformed, you may wish to correct your statement that Dr. Riebenfeld, since living in New York, "has established a successful reputation as fund raiser for Israel." Far from being or having been a fund raiser, Dr. Riebenfeld is an investment banker and to my knowledge one of the largest contributors to American Zionist causes.

Rafael da Costa

W. 72nd Street,  
New York, N.Y.

[Our error, it seems, was to refer to the unsuccessful Revisionist *Jewish Standard* when the reference should have been to the unsuccessful General Zionist *Jewish Standard*. However, some with longer memories than Mr. da Costa will doubt whether the decision to close down the paper was the "result of a political evaluation of the future trend of General Zionism in Great Britain." Some still unpaid contributors to the weekly remember the successive financial and circulation crises with which it was smitten and the bitter, if sometimes hilarious, discussions that took place in the editorial suite in Wigmore Street. Finally, it is surely no disrespect to refer to Dr. Riebenfeld as a successful fund raiser for Israel. American newspaper cuttings are available describing him as such. His former associates will at the same time be delighted to hear of his success in other spheres.—ED.—J.O.]



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It also provides entertainment in army camps, administers officers' clubs and supplies books, as well as satisfying the demands of long queues for anything from cigarettes and chocolate (sold at reduced prices) to furniture.

**No subsidies :** *Shekem* is not subsidised in any way, but its very large assured market compensates for this and for the smaller than average profit rates.

During the year ending June 30, 1960, the company had a turnover of £23.3 million, as against £20.3 million during the preceding twelve months. The expected turnover for the year ending in June 1961 is £25.5 million. These figures alone tell much of the story, since *Shekem* prices have not changed much.

Net profit in 1959-60 was £108,694. This net profit, however, is arrived at after deducting marketing costs, overheads, maintenance and interest, as well as £236,000 spent on furniture and equipment, £37,000 invested in vehicles, £92,000 invested in installations and £40,000 invested in property. In other words, the financial situation of *Shekem* is very sound indeed.

**Fixed assets up :** The average monthly value of goods and services sold by the company is expected to reach £2,125,000 in 1960-61, compared with the 1959-60 total of £1,927,300. The table gives a

clear picture of *Shekem's* activities. The comparison with 1958-59 has been added to show the rapid development that has

production and storage. In addition, there is a planning, co-ordination and control section, whose head is directly responsible to the managing director.

The value of *Shekem* to Israel cannot, however, be assessed only in terms of statistics and organisational data. For the soldier, sailor and airman—particularly the soldier — *Shekem* is an important morale-raiser.

**Important functions :** In addition to providing all kinds of extra comforts, it seems to serve in some indefinable way, as a reminder of civilian life. In a country where almost the entire male population

### SHEKEM'S MONTHLY SALES (in £ thousands)

Department	1958-59	1959-60	Percentage Increase
Groceries (including beverages) ...	905.1	1,055.0	+16.5
Household utensils ...	153.5	181.7	+18.4
Textiles and clothing ...	288.9	307.0	+ 6.3
Footwear, leather goods, sports and musical equipment ...	127.8	139.2	+ 8.9
Furniture ...	63.0	68.0	+ 7.9
Books ...	19.7	21.8	+10.7
Gas rings, gas cookers and other gas utensils ...	—	14.2	+
Miscellaneous (including services) ...	130.6	140.4	+ 7.5
Total ...	1,688.6	1,927.3	+14.1

taken place. In each case the reference is to balance-sheet years ending on June 30.

The value of *Shekem's* fixed assets rose from £1,335,700 in 1958-59 to £2,180,900 in 1959-60. The value of its properties rose from about £835,000 to £1,046,000 over the same period.

**Good for morale :** *Shekem's* managing director has two deputy managers, each of whom is responsible for certain fields of the company's activities. The first controls the technical department, the financial and accounts department, manpower administration, the secretariat and the canteens, clubs, rest houses and entertainments provided for the troops.

The second deals with supplies, shops,

up to the age of 49 has to spend some weeks every year in uniform, this is a function which should not be underrated.

### INVESTORS SEIZE ON NEW SHARE ISSUES

The Tel Aviv share market was lively throughout March, although at the end of the month the rates in general did not differ very much from those at the beginning. A rather curious pattern developed: in the first days of the week the market behaved in a somewhat hesitant manner, with rates on the average yielding some points, whereas towards the end of the week new purchasers attracted by the lower rates made up for most losses. The Union Bank share index, which stood at 350.4 on March 1, rose to 357.2 on the last day of the month.

The only spectacular increase was in the shares of Dead Sea Works, which rose from 260 to 350 during the month on a small turnover, as very few investors wanted to part with their shares, pending the outcome of the big reorganisation schemes in connection with the expansion of potash production.

The representatives of the World Bank, which recently granted the company a

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INDEX  
1959-100**

	23.3	30.3
DOLLAR BONDS	96.2	96.8
C.O.L. BONDS	106.1	105.5
SHARES	357.5	357.2

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loan of \$25 million are now in Israel, and it is understood that, shortly, the Israeli part in the financing of this largest Israeli enterprise will be presented to the public. Most probably, Israeli private investors will be asked to subscribe to a ten million share-issue, the largest share offer made in Israel so far. This financial re-organisation will of course also affect the position of the "old" founders' shares of the Dead Sea Co., but details are not yet available. Investors are, however, rather optimistic.

Besides the Dead Sea founders' shares and the Palestine Potash Co. shares, (which are also quoted in London) whose assets consist solely of Dead Sea founders' shares, only Bank Leumi le-Israel and General Mortgage Bank shares rose by more than a few points. Bank Leumi shares were probably firm on the news that the oldest bank in Israel had acquired full ownership of the Union Bank of Israel Ltd. which, with its total assets of over £100 million is the fourth largest bank in Israel. It has established an excellent reputation as an active merchant banking institution and is the principal financing instrument of the diamond industry and trade.

Most other shares fluctuated, but on the average did not change very much. The recent Shemen, Phoenicia and Dubek issues tended to fluctuate at somewhat lower levels, while the more recent Solel Boneh shares lost about 10 points on the issue price of 151½. The important "rights" issue of Housing and Mortgage Bank of the Federation of Labour (His-

tadrut) met with only limited approval. Many old shareholders preferred to sell their rights, which were lower priced than had been expected. In contrast, the G.U.S.-Rassco issue—a £4 million offer, of which only £1,500,000 was for the local market—was, with hardly any publicity and without the usual underwriting by banks, five times over-subscribed. As present operations are rather limited, the company, which has on its Board of Directors such well-known names as Isaac Wolfson of The Great Universal Stores Ltd., London, Dr. Y. Foerder of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. and M. C. Stern of Rassco, was to all intents and purposes asking for money from the public to invest in new ventures.

The Bond market came to life again in March on rumours of devaluation at the beginning of the month. There was a sudden price rise in all dollar-linked bonds, the market leader—Tavei-Dollar—reaching par for the first time in over a year. As the rumours subsided prices lost ground again, but on balance dollar-linked bonds were substantially firmer than at the beginning of the month. The Union Bank Index for this category rose from 92.1 to 96.8 at March 30. Index-linked bonds were also somewhat firmer, although much less so, as the rise in the cost-of-living index, to which interest and capital payments are linked, was rather limited.

New issues are planned for the month of April. First and foremost amongst them, the share issue of the Dead Sea Works. The amount of savings available



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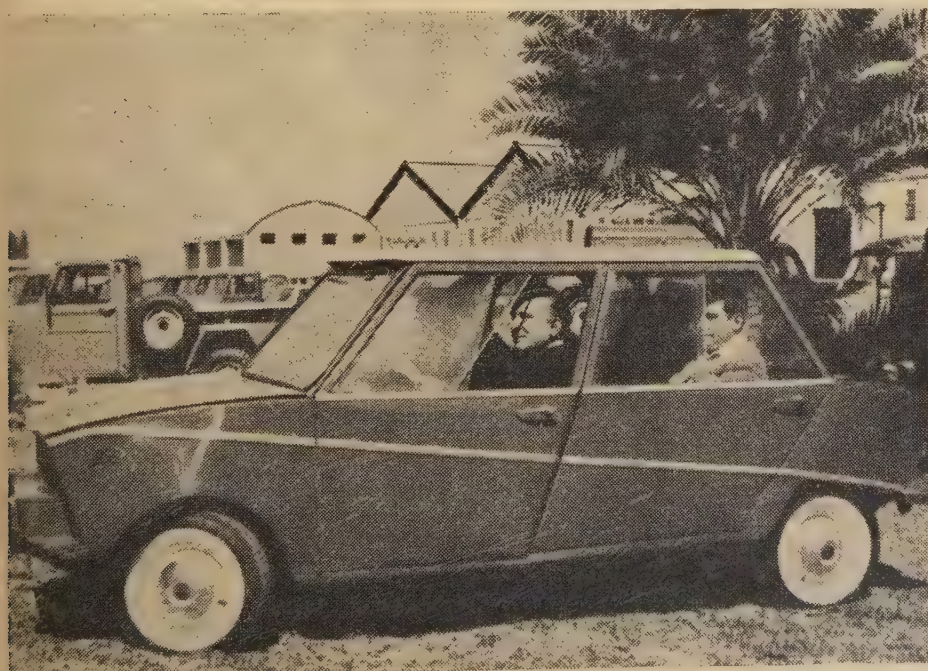
and the increasing interest shown by the Israeli public in its Stock Exchange are responsible for the mood of rather cautious optimism which still prevails in financial circles here.

## SIXTH MACCABIAH NEXT AUGUST

### THOUSAND COMPETITORS TAKING PART

A thousand competitors from thirty nations will be participating in the sixth Maccabiah Games opening at the Ramat Gan stadium in Israel on August 29 and continuing until September 6.

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recognised by international governing bodies for amateur sports, since competitions are supervised by their accredited representatives. The Maccabi World Union, the principal organisers, have recently been granted the status of a sports federation of Olympic standing by the International Olympic Committee.

The prestige of the Maccabiah has never stood so high, and its effect in stimulating training and practice among Jewish sportsmen can be seen in the steadily rising standards of performance. It is, therefore, confidently expected that new Maccabiah records will be achieved next August.

**Great impact:** Despite the considerable expense involved in transporting national teams, sometimes a hundred strong, Maccabi has always insisted on the Games being held in Israel, despite the shortage of suitable stadia and professional officials. This year's Games promise to be the greatest and most spectacular so far.

In the past, Israel has made a very great impact on participants in the Maccabiah. Many have decided to settle in the country, while others have taken an active part in service for Israel.

To emphasise the all-embracing character of the Maccabiah, an International Maccabiah Games Sponsoring Committee has been formed, with the aim of setting up a permanent organisation which will become, to all intents and purposes, the supervisory body of the Games—the Maccabiah equivalent of the International Olympic Committee.

**Committee of Patrons:** More than thirty countries are already represented on the Sponsoring Committee, and the list of names shows clearly that prominent members of every Jewish community have become closely associated with the Maccabiah.

In Israel, a Committee of Patrons has been formed, headed by the President of the State, Itzhak Ben-Zvi. Its members include the mayors of every major municipality, representatives of sports, youth and welfare organisations, and members of the university and Technion staffs.

Special liaison officials have been appointed by several Ministries, as well as by the Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Jewish Agency, to co-operate with the Maccabi World Union in the organisation of the first International Youth Jamboree, which will be held at the same time as the sixth Maccabiah.

**Tourist accommodation:** For the first time, participants in the Maccabiah will be housed in a permanent "village," shortly to become an international youth centre, which is now being built by

Rassco. When completed, the centre will provide comfortable accommodation at moderate charges for 300 people, and will be available for tourist groups visiting Israel under the auspices of the Jewish Agency, youth associations, the Jewish National Fund, W.I.Z.O., Hadassah, and so on.

The centre is being built on the site of the Maccabiah Village at Ramat Chen, and will be open the whole year round. While intended primarily for young people under the age of twenty, the centre will also make accommodation available to other tourist groups regardless of age. It is hardly necessary to add that there will be no discrimination of any kind on the grounds of race, colour or nationality. The length of stay at the centre will be limited to two or three weeks.

All this would convince anyone with the physical and spiritual welfare of our youth at heart of the invaluable part the Maccabiah Games play in promoting sports and sportsmanship.

**200,000 members:** Selection for a national team has become the hopeful aim of every youngster, whether a member of a Maccabi club or a non-Jewish club. Tens of thousands of them are now engaged in intensive training in the hope of reaching the required standard and being included in their national teams.

The Maccabiah has also helped to encourage the formation of more Jewish sports clubs all over the world, and Jewish communities are contributing more generously than ever before towards the provision of recreational training facilities in Great Britain, South Africa, Rhodesia, Europe and Latin America.

The Maccabi movement now has an estimated total world membership of 200,000. The part the movement plays in the life of the younger Jewish generation can be seen from the fact that all Jewish sports clubs in Australia have now come under the auspices of the Australian Maccabi Council, and similar developments are taking place in South Africa, Argentina, Brazil and other countries.

**U.S.A. enthusiasm:** Although the Maccabi organisation in the United States is a relatively small one, the demand for participation in this year's Maccabiah is so great, that the selection committee is already meeting great difficulty in its efforts to limit the size of the team to 120.

If the Maccabiah Games do nothing more than stimulate sports training and attract visitors to Israel, they will well have deserved the support they are receiving from all quarters, but many observers feel confident that they will, within a few years rank on a par with

other international sports meetings, like the Olympic Games.

*Pierre Gildesgame*

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**Monday, April 10**  
**WEST LONDON ZIONIST SOCIETY.** Synagogue Hall, Brook Green, W.6. Film Show. 8.15 p.m.

**Tuesday, April 11**  
**THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY.** Zion House Hampstead, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Shlomo Temkin. 8.15 p.m.

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# JPA-JNF NEWS

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## AFTER 13 YEARS: TODAY'S CHALLENGE

Dr. Aryeh Nesher has been visiting smaller communities in London and the provinces in order to be with them in their individual commemorations of Israel's Barmitzva year.

These have not been flag-waving affairs, but rather cool assessments of Israel's development so far, and the lessons this has for world Jewry as a whole. Being by training a sociologist, the visitor has particularly stressed problems in the area of immigrant absorption. He refused to under-emphasise the difficulties that arose with the mingling of peoples of differing outlook and education.

"We face the supreme challenge," he declared, "of creating a homogenous nation within a generation."

This was the gist of his address at the launching of the new appeal in Richmond, where Ald. H. A. Leon presided and also acted, with his wife, as host. This event took place at the Star and Garter Hotel, by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. R. Leiserach. Supporting speaker was Victor Mishcon, who ably conducted an appeal that secured a response of £4,300. Another speaker was L. Waldman, vice-president of the Richmond J.P.A. committee, while H. L. Waterman, co-chairman, proposed a vote of thanks.

And at Whitley Bay: An out-of-London visit for Dr. Nesher was in Whitley Bay, where he was introduced by chairman E. G. Markus. Here the guest made a special point that timely help from Diaspora Jewry today would enable the Diaspora to reap the benefits in the future.

## "A PRIVILEGED PARTNERSHIP"

Dr. Arie Nesher told a Wembley gathering last week that distance dimmed the picture of Israel, and that the country's needs were rather beyond the sphere of the imagination. It was necessary, nevertheless, to meet the challenge "shoulder to shoulder" with the Israelis. Such was the responsibility and the privilege of the partnership.

The result of the appeal, which was launched by chairman N. Goldenberg, was £4,600 in excess of the previous year's figure. J. Sklan and Rabbi M. Ber-man also spoke, and S. Cowan and G. Coran proposed the toasts.

## ISRAEL CONSUL VISITS HULL

World problems and how they affected Jewish communities were touched upon when Gideon Shomron, Consul General at the Israel Embassy, addressed a Hull meeting at the inauguration of the J.P.A. campaign there last week.

Mr. Shomron declared that, as far as Israel was concerned, the next few years would be economically crucial. As German reparations ceased, export markets and home industry would have to be expanded. He stated that defence costs were so great that they hampered development in other fields. Mr. Shomron, therefore, appealed to the Jews of the Diaspora to undertake the responsibility of other necessary projects, such as the absorption of immigrants. The guest was introduced by Cllr. Lionel Rosen.

S. W. Gold, in leading the appeal, complimented the Hull committee and the provinces in general on their realistic approach to J.P.A. work and growing awareness of Israel and her needs. The response reached £2,500. The vote of thanks was given by Rabbi C. J. Cooper.

In thanking the speaker, Rev. H. Greenberg observed that Dr. Nesher had given a new dimension to the concept of the relation between Israel and the Golah. He thought that the address would stimulate some re-thinking by our community. Godfrey Gould also spoke.



Informal discussion in Wembley with Dr. Nesher: S. Cowan, A. Smith, G. Coren, C. Margolis, Mrs. N. Goldenberg, J. Sklan, N. Goldenberg, A. Goldsobel.

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# J P A - J N F N E W S

## GOLF FINALS IN LEEDS

Finalists of the Annual J.N.F. Golf Championships will this year fight the issue out at the Moor Allerton Golf Club in Leeds. The date is Sunday, July 16.

This marks the third in the series of J.N.F. Golf tournaments which are now so well established in the calendar of British sporting events. Readers will recall that the Finals were previously held at Potters Bar and Hartsbourne, and the decision to take the event to Leeds gives recognition to the very strong participation of the provinces in the event.

The championships will be held in four classes, and there is in addition a veterans' section. Qualifying rounds take place at local clubs, and trophies will be awarded for the best nett scores and best gross scores in each section. The entry fee is £1 and entrants are asked, when applying, to give their lowest club handicap. All Jewish golfers may enter the tournament, and they may obtain more particulars from recognised Jewish golf clubs and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. Those not belonging to a club or society, but who nevertheless wish to enter, may obtain full details from the hon. secretary, Norman Chinn, at 65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. All qualifying rounds must be completed by June 4.

**Ladies too:** An important innovation this year is the introduction of a Ladies' Tournament, to be played at Potters Bar Golf Club, again with an entry fee of £1. There will not be qualifying rounds. Every participant will play in the championship, and there will be three sections, with trophies being awarded for the best nett score in each section.

Women golfers are particularly encouraged to take part. They may obtain particulars from the honorary secretary, Mrs. T. Angel, at 65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

## IT'S BAZAAR TIME AGAIN IN GLASGOW

Representatives of 31 Jewish organisations in Glasgow last week decided to arrange another mammoth bazaar in their city. Maurice B. Links was elected chairman of the project, and a decision was taken to hold the bazaar on a suitable date in 1962.

During the meeting, which was presided over by J. Mellick, the following were elected in addition to the chairman:

joint presidents, Maurice Gold, Symie Miller, J.P. and H. Woolfson; joint vice-presidents, Denis Cohen, A. A. Collins, J.P., Dr. E. Miller, N. Robinson, and J. Sellyn; joint vice-chairmen, Woolf Silver and Eric Stern; business manager, Louis Ferrar; joint treasurers, L. G. Diamond and Harry Symons; joint secretaries, David Granet, J.P., and David N. Links; publicity officers, David Talisman and L. Wolfson; free gift scheme, A. E. Shulman and A. Karpe; joint conveners of Blue and White Ball, S. Dalziell, and Mrs. Jessie Levine; and brochure officer, Maurice Gold.

## "THE MUSIC MAN"

Two London J.N.F. Commissions joined forces last week to sponsor a gala performance of the new musical play, "The Music Man," at the Adelphi Theatre. The result of their combined efforts was to raise £3,500 and, as joint chairmen Philip Haltrecht and Murray Nathan wrote in the brochure, "If the money raised this evening will help one family to settle on the land of Israel, this will indeed be sufficient reward for us."

This they certainly did achieve, because all tickets were sold and advertising revenue from the brochure was well above the average.

Full credit is earned by our friends from Woodside Park, because, despite the fewness of their numbers, they are committed already to another early fundraising event in the form of an Independence Day celebration.

Golders Green officers: president, S. Ellis; chairman, P. Haltrecht; vice-chairman, J. Sklar; brochure chairman, P. Franks; treasurer, H. Ellis; secretary, Mrs. P. Haltrecht.

Woodside Park officers: chairman, M. Nathan; vice-chairman, H. Stern; treasurer, M. Greenblatt; secretary, D. Holmstock; free draw chairman, N. B. Lenga; ticket chairman, T. Klouman; and brochure chairman, H. Stern. Their patron is Rosser Chinn.

## ON THE HIGHWAY

Proceeds of the annual dinner and ball, held by the Charities Aid Younger J.N.F. Commission last week, resulted in many more yards being added to the road to the top of Mount Meron. This was how chairman Trevor Chinn put it when he declared that a walk along the "Highway of Youth" to the top of the mountain was his latest ambition. He described the

project as being a most appropriate one for this, Israel's Barmitzvah year. The plan includes making the land fit for habitation by controlling the wilderness, planting forests and building the road itself. This will pave the way for further development and settlement.

The function realised £4,500, as a result of the auction, conducted by Rosser Chinn, an impressive brochure and a tombola. There was a cabaret of Paraguayan singers to entertain the guests.

Thanks were extended to Michael Grahams and David Harrison for organising the tombola, and Hermione Silver and Rosalind Goldstein, the joint secretaries.

## NOTTINGHAM

Three hundred guests attended Nottingham's Blue and White Ball last week, which had the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriff and his Lady as guests of honour. Bob Monkhouse provided the entertainment.

Louis Davis, the city's J.N.F. president, welcomed the guests, and thanked the organising committee, Harold Davis, Ronald Prevezer, Monty Corman, A. Abrams and A. Davis for their efforts in the brochure and tombola. He also thanked the Nottingham Women's Zionist Society and the Younger J.N.F. Commission for their assistance. £1,000 was raised.

## IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Peter Leonard Hyams on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Executives of the Edgware Maccabi; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Haltrecht, on the occasion of the Kingsbury District Synagogue Building Fund annual dinner; Raymond Martin Harris on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, his grandmother, Mrs. Ethel Harris and his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Benson; Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Goldschmidt by their friends on the occasion of Mr. Goldschmidt's 70th and Mrs. Goldschmidt's 60th birthday; Morris and Milly Seigal on the occasion of their golden wedding by Sam and Polly Goldstein; Lawrence Jacob Gerald Berg on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Philip Miller on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller and Mrs. S. Tarnofsky; Leslie Max Wertheimer on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Simon on the occasion of the barmitzvah of their son John Benjamin by the honorary officers of the Blue and White Bazaar Committee and J.N.F. Commission; Jewsey Altschul on the occasion of his 75th birthday by his sons, Solomon, Abram Boris, daughter-in-law, Sylvia and granddaughter Susan.



# ANGLO-JEWRY'S BARMITZVAH TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL

## The 13th Anniversary Forest

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